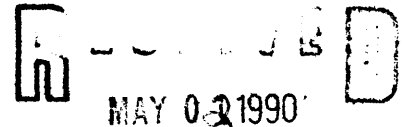


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

NATIONAL
REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Anderson, Thomas N., House
other names/site number The Cornerstones

2. Location

street & number 719 Second Avenue not for publication
city, town Gold Hill vicinity
state Oregon code OR county Jackson code 029 zip code 97525

3. Classification

| | | | |
|---|---|-------------------------------------|------------------------|
| Ownership of Property | Category of Property | Number of Resources within Property | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s) | Contributing | Noncontributing |
| <input type="checkbox"/> public-local | <input type="checkbox"/> district | <u>1</u> | <u>0</u> buildings |
| <input type="checkbox"/> public-State | <input type="checkbox"/> site | <u> </u> | <u> </u> sites |
| <input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal | <input type="checkbox"/> structure | <u> </u> | <u> </u> structures |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> object | <u>1</u> | <u>0</u> objects |
| | | <u>1</u> | <u>0</u> Total |

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A
Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register N/A

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.
Signature of certifying official [Signature] Date April 15, 1990
Oregon State Historic Preservation Office
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.
Signature of commenting or other official _____ Date _____
State or Federal agency and bureau _____

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is: Entered in the National Register
 Entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.
 determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.
 determined not eligible for the National Register.
 removed from the National Register.
 other, (explain:) _____
Signature of the Keeper [Signature] Date of Action 6/1/90

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: single dwelling/multiple dwelling

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Queen Anne/vernacular

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation rubble and stone

walls brick, vertical wood siding
and shingles

roof asphalt: composition shingles

other _____

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 1

The Thomas Anderson house sits on lot 1 block 1 of the Riverside Addition to the city of Gold Hill, Jackson County, Oregon. The Riverside Addition is in the NE 1/4 of the NE 1/4 of Section 21, Township 36 South Range 3 West of the Willamette Meridian. Lot 1 Block 1 is 86.1' X 141.9' and is bordered on the east by 7th Street, the south by 2nd Avenue, the west by a vacant lot and the north by the Southern Pacific Railroad right of way. It comprises .28 acre.

The house is a belated vernacular version of architecture in the Queen Anne style, and in the combination of its shed-roofed wall dormers, quarry-faced granite quoins and brick wall construction it is idiosyncratic--a most unusual vernacular residence in Gold Hill, in Jackson County and southern Oregon generally.

The Anderson house is a T shape. The front part of the house being nearly square, and the back part of the house is somewhat narrower and longer than the front. The northern most section of the house appears to have been added at a later date. The overall dimensions are 67' X 28'. (See enclosed drawing for details.)

The south elevation or front entrance porch has spindles in between four beveled posts with scrolled brackets. The two double hung wooden windows have granite slabs for sills and brick lintels.

The front door has two vertical panels and one horizontal panel and one glass lite. Above the front door is a glass transom.

Above the south porch are two shed dormers with wooden double hung windows. There is an octagon shaped vent window in the shingled gable.

The wooden, double hung windows on the east side of the house have granite keystones in the brick lintels. The sills of the east and west windows on the ground level are slabs of granite. The upper east elevation has shed dormers with double hung wooden windows. These windows have two granite blocks with bricks in the middle for sills. (The upper story windows on the west side of the house do not have these granite blocks.)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 2

On the east elevation is another porch built much the same as the southern porch except it has only two beveled post with spindles and scrolled brackets. The east door has five glass lites with a glass transom above the door.

There are two interior chimneys with corbeled chimney caps. These are visible in photos 8-10. The chimney on the north end of the house has been lined to bring it up to code. The fireplace in the dining room has been blocked off for safety.

There is a second porch on the northern end of the east side of the house. This part seems to have been added at a later date. This porch is not as ornately built as the two porches described above, however, the porch post are beveled.

The north elevation of the house is done in shingles and brick. It is consistent with the shingles on the upper story. The upper story has two double hung wooded windows. There are two six lite windows on the lower lever in the rear of the house. The door has a single lite.

The house is set off with shingles on the south and north walls. A decorative pattern has been obtained combining regular shingles with fish scale shingles. Octagon vent windows in the gables of the north and south elevations add interest to the design.

Wood shingles cover the southwest elevation where the old cistern well pump can still can be seen.

The west elevation also has shed dormers with wooden double hung windows. The sills on the lower window have granite slabs. There are no keystones in the lintels of these windows.

The porch on the northern end of the west side of the house is also quite plain in comparison to the south and east porch. The entrance to the basement is at the southern end of the porch.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)
Architecture

Period of Significance
1905-1911

Significant Dates
1911

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Significant Person
N/A

Architect/Builder
Thomas Anderson

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

INTRODUCTION

The one and a half story brick residence of Thomas Anderson at the corner of Second Avenue North and Seventh Avenue West in the small community of Gold Hill in the Rogue River Valley, in Jackson County, Oregon, was built between 1905 and 1911. It is a belated vernacular version of architecture in the Queen Anne style and, notwithstanding its refreshing naivete, it is clearly the most imposing and originally crafted of a small group of brick houses in Gold Hill that date from the early years of the 20th Century when a local brickyard was active.

The main volume of the house is essentially square in plan, though it has a projecting front section. A single-story longitudinal ell extends from the rear, or north elevation. A medium-pitch gable roof encloses the upper story and is finished at either end with vertical shiplap siding and variegated shingle courses. The principal facade, facing south onto Second Avenue, is distinguished by its shed-roofed projecting section having shed roofed wall dormers. Its central entrance is sheltered by a shed roof porch with four chamfered posts and scalloped brackets and balustered frieze. A secondary entrance with similar porch is centered on the east face, which, like the south front and west side elevation, also displays shed-roofed wall dormers. Among the most original features of the house are its rock-cut staggered quoins at each corner of the main block. The quoins are separated by four courses of brick. Locally quarried rock-cut granite is used also for ground story window sills and oversized keystones in flat brick arches of window openings on the east elevation. Elongated window openings are fitted with double-hung sash having one-over-one lights. An octagonal window lights or vents the front gable. On both the main block and ell, intact brick fireplace and stove chimneys with corbelled caps straddle the center of the roof ridge.

Interior wood trim is plain standard millwork of the period. While historic finishes have been covered with new wall and floor coverings over the years, the interior is spatially intact. Its most interesting feature is a stairway with square capped newel post and square handrail balusters in the Craftsman tradition.

See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of property 0.28 acres Gold Hill, Oregon 1:24000

UTM References

A

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|---------|---|---|---|----------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 0 | 4 | 9 | 5 | 7 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 6 | 9 | 7 | 5 | 6 | 0 |
| Zone | Easting | | | | Northing | | | | | | | | | |

B

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|---------|--|--|--|----------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Zone | Easting | | | | Northing | | | | | | | | | |

C

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|

D

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description The nominated property is located in the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, Section 21, Township 36S, Range 3W, Willamette Meridian, in Gold Hill, Jackson County, Oregon. The property is legally described as Tax Lot 100 (easterly 86 feet) of Lot 1, Block 1 of the Riverside Addition to the Town of Gold Hill. The lot is bordered by Seventh Street on the east, Second Avenue on the south, a vacant lot on the west, and Southern Pacific Railroad right of way on the north.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The nominated property of approximately a quarter of an acre is that portion of the half-acre parcel developed by Thomas N. Anderson from 1903 onward which contains Anderson's house. The westerly half of the historic holding is now a separate tax lot. The brick house built by Anderson is the property's sole contributing feature.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Linda A. Genaw

organization N/A date August 1989

street & number 7477 Maple Lane telephone (503) 855-7260

city or town Central Point state Oregon zip code 97502

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 1B

Thomas Anderson, a builder by trade, acquired his parcel of slightly more than half an acre at Gold Hill in 1903. Tax records indicate the first substantial improvements were commenced in 1905. Anderson worked his gold mine in the Siskiyou Mountains in neighboring Josephine County in the winter months and for several years continued his home building project in summer until the house was completed in 1911. The title "The Cornerstones" has been applied to the house. The descriptive phrase may have been in use since 1922, when the place commenced to be operated as a boarding house.

The house meets National Register Criterion C as the outstanding example of a brick residential building in Gold Hill. The common use of brick after 1897, when the first local brickyard was established nearby on the opposite bank of the Rogue River, is a reflection of the vigor the town enjoyed during a surge in hardrock mining in southern Oregon around the turn of the century. The four other brick houses were built not by Anderson, but by the Stickel brothers, who were bricklayers.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 2

The Anderson house as well as all of the city of Gold Hill sits on land that was formally the Rogue River Indian Reservation. Many people still find trade beads and other Indian artifacts on their property.

Patrick Donegan received his homestead patent on river lots number 6 and 7 in section 21 September 9, 1871. Donegan sold the land to J.H. Griffiths in 1883. Griffiths sold to Ben Haymond in 1890. The homestead changed hands a few more times through the years. Thomas Anderson bought 67/100 of an acre from Cyrenus Vroman for \$300.00 in 1903.

When Vroman sold to T.N. Anderson in 1903, there were no improvements made on the land. In 1904 the land was valued at \$30. In 1905 the value was \$300, indicating a building was added. In 1906 the value raised to \$500. In 1907 the land was worth \$125 and the house \$200 improvements were \$400 for a total worth of \$725. The value dropped slightly in 1908 to \$650, and was back up to \$700 in 1909. It raised in value \$200 in 1910 bringing the value to \$900. The house doubled in value in 1911 to \$1800.00. This indicated that the size was increased with the value. This could very possibly be when the back portion of the house was added on.

The Thomas Anderson house is the most distinctive and dominant residence on the main street in Gold Hill. The large two story brick house was built between 1905 and 1911. Several of the old timers in the area tell the story of Anderson taking a long time to build this house. Oral Histories also relate that the house was originally started for a wife that never arrived in the Rogue Valley.

Although Anderson was a builder by trade, he also had a mine on Jump Off Joe Creek in Josephine County. Anderson mined in the winter months and worked on the house bit by bit in the summer. This is reflected in the tax increase each year.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 3

Anderson used brick made at the brick yard that was located just across the river at the Dardanelles, in the construction of the house. The granite quoins, sills and keystones were supplied by one of the local granite quarries.

The (cornerstones) quoins, are what make the Anderson house so unique. Usually quoins are smooth and evenly cut in much the same way bricks are shaped. They are most frequently toothed in a regular pattern of alternating lengths. The quoins on the Anderson house are separated by four courses of brick. There are quoins on each of the corners of the front part of the house. This staggered pattern of a granite quoin and four courses of brick continues from the ground level to the second story.

The house was used as a boarding house from 1929 until the early 1950's. Many school teachers stayed there while teaching in school district # 57. Some old time residents also tell of Chinese miners staying there during the gold boom in the vicinity of Gold Hill.

The original old growth planting and vines are still intact and flourishing.

The house is originally had a sawed shingle roof. It has since been replaced by a composition shingle roof.

The house has also had plumbing and wiring added. The fireplace and chimney in the dining room has been closed off for safety and the chimney lined in the kitchen to meet the present code.

The Anderson house is a significant land mark in the city of Gold Hill. There are only two streets that lead to the north side of the city, Fourth and Seventh Streets. "The Cornerstones" is used as a directional guide and reference point, i.e. turn by the big brick house on the corner of Seventh Street.

It is felt that the Thomas Anderson house meets Criterion C because of its unusual architectural style.

The Dardanelles is where the first Post Office in Jackson County was located.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 4

Gold Hill was established in 1884 along the main line of the present Southern Pacific Railroad. Just as the many other towns that were laid out at that time, it struggled for dominance.

Gold Hill grew slowly and steadily until its incorporation in 1895. With the renewed interest in hard rock mining, the little town began to grow at a tremendous rate. Capitalist from Portland to San Francisco came to Gold Hill to invest in the many mines that were in the vicinity.

The first brickyard was established at the Dardanelles, southeast of Gold Hill in 1897. William Russell owned and operated it. The bricks that were used in Gold Hill's first brick building, and the Odd Fellows Hall were manufactured at this plant. (Photograph and descriptions included.) A second brickyard was established by W. H. Stickel and H. M. Staudinger in 1900, where tile was also manufactured.

In mid 1899 a corporation was founded called the Gold Hill Development Corporation. This company bought all of the town lots that belonged to the Oregon & California Railroad, plus an additional 80 acres west of the present town of Gold Hill. Phoebe Dekum and her son Ivan Humason were the money behind this company. In addition to the development company, the Gold Hill High Line Ditch Company was formed.

The Gold Hill News May 26, 1899:

"At the first of the week E. Earhart bought all the town lots belonging to the railroad company left unsold. Evidently Mr. Earhart has lots of faith in the growth of the place."

The Gold Hill High Line Ditch company consisted of Phoebe Dekum, her son Ivan Humason, Milo Ward and T. J. Pierce of San Francisco, and E. Earhart of Gold Hill.

The Gold Hill High Line Ditch Company had other plans to promote Gold Hill. They were going to build a huge ditch to bring water from upper Rogue River near Mill Creek Falls, through Sams Valley to Gold Hill. This ditch would serve the mining interest, as well as the farmers.

Gold Hill News June 17, 1899:

"The money for the preliminary surveys (for the High Line Ditch) was advanced by Mrs. Phoebe Dekum of Portland."

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 5

By February of 1900, the Gold Hill Development Company started clearing there tract adjoining Gold Hill into town lots.

Gold Hill News February 24, 1900:

"It is a current rumor that the Gold Hill Development Company are making arraignments to have their tract of land adjoining town on the west cleared and laid off in town lots in the near future."

Gold Hill News March 3, 1900:

"Ivan Humason put a force of men to work clearing ground for his new residence which will be erected immediately."

"Ivan Humason expects to erect some houses in the near future in the Dekum addition."

Gold Hill News March 17, 1900:

"Gold Hill will have a boom this spring and summer there are 10 or 15 new building to be erected this season besides a custom quartz mill which was begun at the first of the week."

"Ditch nearing completion: We are informed by contractor Kellogg that the ditch for the city water plant is near completion and that he will have his contract completed by the first of the coming week."

Gold Hill News March 31, 1900:

"We understand that six modern cottages are to be built in the Dekum Addition, which will be for rent and three ar already spoken four. More house are needed."

Gold Hill News April 7, 1900:

"Every house in town is full and 2 & 3 families are living in them."

Gold Hill News April 7, 1900:

"W. H. Stickel and H. M. Staudinger have formed a partnership and gone into the manufacturing of brick here at Gold Hill. The yard is located just west of the new quartz mill and they expect to make 200,000 bricks ready for market by June."

The town was reported as "growing by leaps and bounds, and it was estimated that Gold Hill would have a population of 3000 within four years.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 6

The city's water and power plant were completed in 1900. The sewer system was installed in 1903, using bricks made at the Dardanelles. These brick sewer lines are still in use.

Gold Hill was quite prosperous during this era. This is reflected by the erection of a high school, and the maintenance of a grade school. The Gold Hill High School (present day Hanby Junior High) was started in the latter part of 1910.

Although mining interests prospered all through the first decade of the twentieth century, other significant things happened that changed the course of history. Gold Ray Dam was started in 1902, and completed in 1904. Originally it was built to provide power to several of the area mining companies. The power house went on to provide electricity for Southern Oregon.

The orchard industry was also coming into vogue in the Rogue Valley during the first ten years. The Del Rio orchard at Rock Point was planted in 1904.

The Gold Hill High Line Ditch was never completed, all that remains of it today is the road bed that is notched into the hillside above the city.

The Dekum Addition was annexed to Gold Hill in 1910, and the Riverside Addition, where the Anderson house is situated was annexed in 1916. These expansions of the city limits exhibit the growth of Gold Hill at the time the Anderson house is believed to have been built.

Although there are other brick dwellings in Gold Hill, the Anderson house is the most distinctive. None of the other bricks utilize the stone quoins or the ornate shingle pattern that the Anderson house has.

Other brick structures in the town of Gold Hill454 5th Street Gold Hill

Originally built for a law office for C. H. Dalrymple. When Dalrymple moved to Lakeview, it was used as the headquarters for the Gold Hill Development Company.

It is now a private residence. The brick has been covered by stucco. This house was built in 1897 by W. H. Stickel. It is the oldest brick structure in Gold Hill. This building is shown on the 1898 Sanborn Map of Gold Hill.

Gold Hill News September 24, 1897:

"Quite an amount of building is being done in Gold Hill this year which speaks well of our city. The new brick building of Dalrymple is near completion."

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 7

The Odd Fellows Hall 4th Avenue Gold Hill

The second brick building erected in the city. Brick was laid by Walter, Hunter, and George Stickel. Originally this was a two story structure. The upper floor was used by the Odd Fellows, and the lower floor was a general merchandise store.

Gold Hill News November 26, 1898:

"S. Rosenthal has leased the store rooms in the I.O.O.F. block and will sell general merchandise. I. M. Muller and Oris Crawford will run it."

The upper story of this building has been removed. This building has been a city land mark of 92 years.

594 6th Street

This is the oldest brick residence in Gold Hill. This house was built in 1900 by the Stickel brothers. It served as the residence for Walter Stickel.

Gold Hill News November 24, 1900:

"W. H. Stickel has his new brick dwelling enclosed and is putting on the finishing touches."

Gold Hill News December 22, 1900:

W. H. Stickel has moved into his new brick dwelling."

Although this house has keystones and stone window sills, they are not as ornate as the keystones and stone sills on the Anderson house.

551 6th Avenue Gold Hill:

A photograph of Gold Hill dated 1902 shows work in progress on this brick house.

This house does not have the granite keystones, or stone sills as the house at 594 6th Street does. The window are distinctive however, by the way the two double hung windows sit side by side.

This house is currently owned by Claude and Doris Allen.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 8

494 7th Street Gold Hill:

Often times this is referred to as the Chavner house, built ca. 1870. Although the legend that Thomas Chavner built this house for his wife in 1870 is romantic, it is not true.

The house was built by George Valentine Stickel in 1906.
Mail Tribune May 4, 1906:

"Vol Stickel is constructing a new brick two story seven room dwelling house on First and Sixth Streets, and will move in as soon as completed."

This house resembles the Anderson house in the use of shingles. However, it does not use the decorative pattern on the shingles or the octagon vents as the Anderson house does.

This house has only one shed dormer, where the Anderson house has dormers on three elevations. This house does not have keystones or stone sills.

The Anderson house is the only brick house that uses the distinctive quoining that gave it the nickname "The Cornerstones".

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 1

John C. Poppeliers, S.Allen Chambers, Jr. Nancy B. Schwartz
What Style Is It? A guide to American Architecture The
Preservation Press National Trust for Historic Preservation 1785
Massachusetts, N.W. Washington D.C. 20036
Dell Upton America's Architectural Roots Ethnic Groops That Built
America The Preservation Press National Trust for Historic
Preservation 1785 Massachusetts, N.W. Washington D.C. 20036
John Gloag, Guide to Western Architecture The MacMillan Company
New York 1958
Ernest Pickering Architectural Design John Wiley & Sons Inc. New
York
John J.-G. Blumenson Identifying American Architecture A pictorial
Guide to Styles and Terms, 1600-1945 American Association for
State and Local History 1400 Eighth Avenue South Nashville,
Tennessee 37203 fourth printing 1977
Encyclopedia Americana Americana Corp. 1978 International
Headquarters Danbury Connecticut 06816
Encyclopedia Britannica by the Encyclopedia Britannica, Inc. 1985
Oral interview with Ernest Lyman October 1988
Oral interview with Blanch Merriman November 1988
Oral interview with Chavner Thompson January 1989
Oral interview with Marguerite Black November 1988
Oral interview with Don Ferguson February 1989
Medford Mail Tribune 1890-1925
Gold Hill News 1897-1925
Central Point Herald 1906-1920
Funk and Wagnalls Standard Encyclopedia Dictionary Funk and
Wagnalls Publishing Company, Inc. 1975
Jackson County Assesment Rolls
Jackson County Field Appraizers Books 1912-1930
Jackson County Surveyors Office
Jackson County Probate Records Thomas Anderson's probate
Jackson County Deeds Records Vol. 5 pg. 424, Vol. 10 pg. 765, Vol.
20 pg. 416, Vol. 28 pg. 575, Vol. 33 pg. 422, Vol. 42 pg.9 6, Vol.
49 pg. 27, Vol. 162 pg. 543-44 Vol. 166- pg. 590, Vol. 173 pg. 436,
Vol. 225 pg. 479, Vol. 228 pg. 327, Vol. 290 pg. 495, Vol. 419 pg.
236, Deed # 67-02212 and Deed # 75-03434

NE 1/4 NE 1/4 SEC. 21 TWP. 36S. R. 3. W. M.

Thomas ANDERSON House
719 2ND AVENUE
Gold Hill, OR, Jackson Co.

S. R. 3 W. W. M.

Scale 1" = 100'

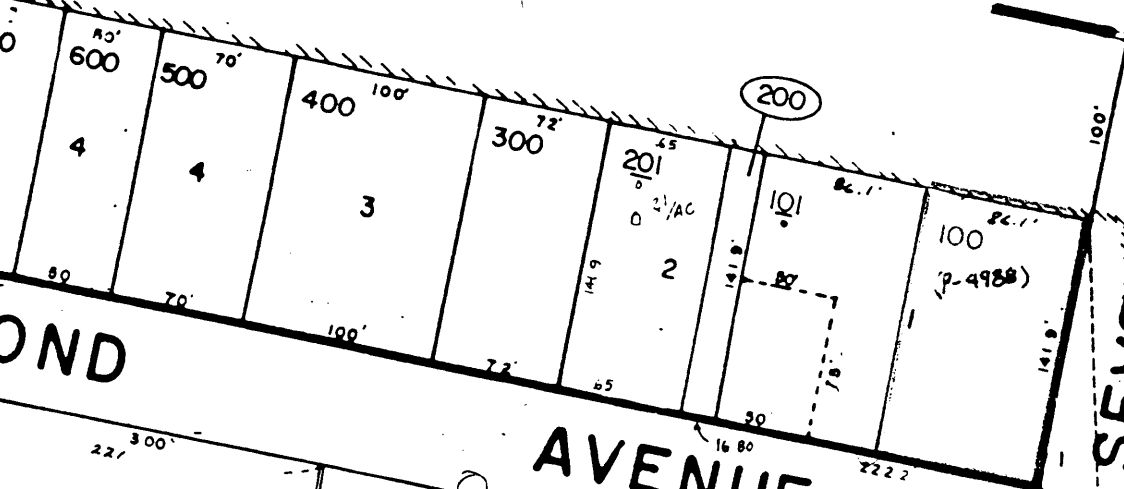
36.3W 21AA

IMPORTANT

THIS MAP FOR ASSESSMENT
& TAXATION PURPOSES
ONLY

DEKUMS AMENDED ADD
FOURTH AVENUE N.

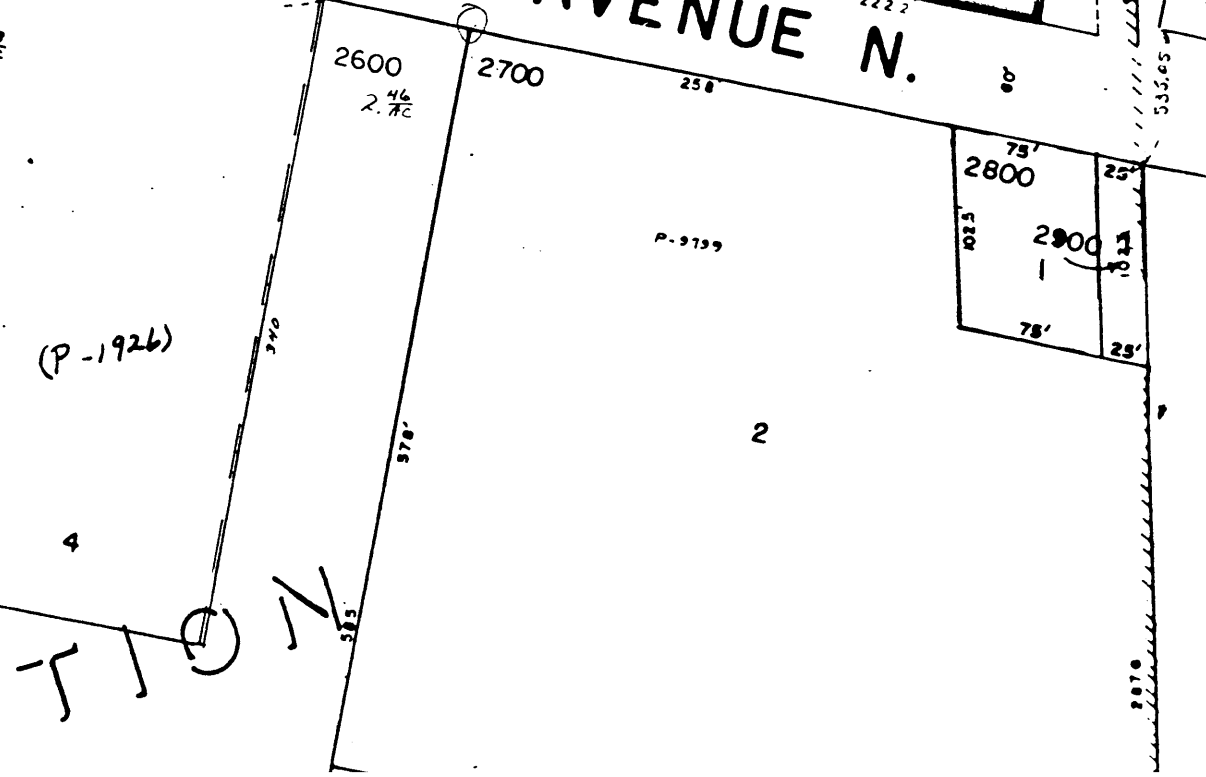
PACIFIC RAILROAD



SEVENTH STREET

W. GOLD HILL TOWN OF GOLD HILL

SECOND AVENUE N.

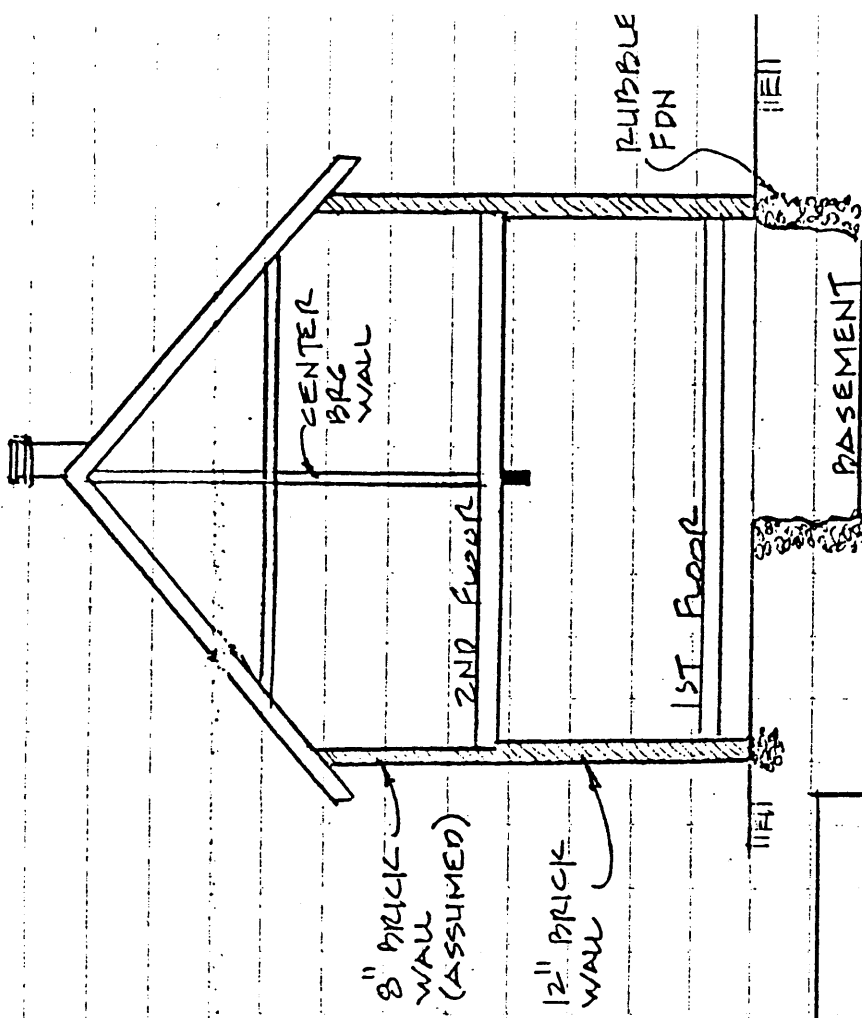


(P-1926)

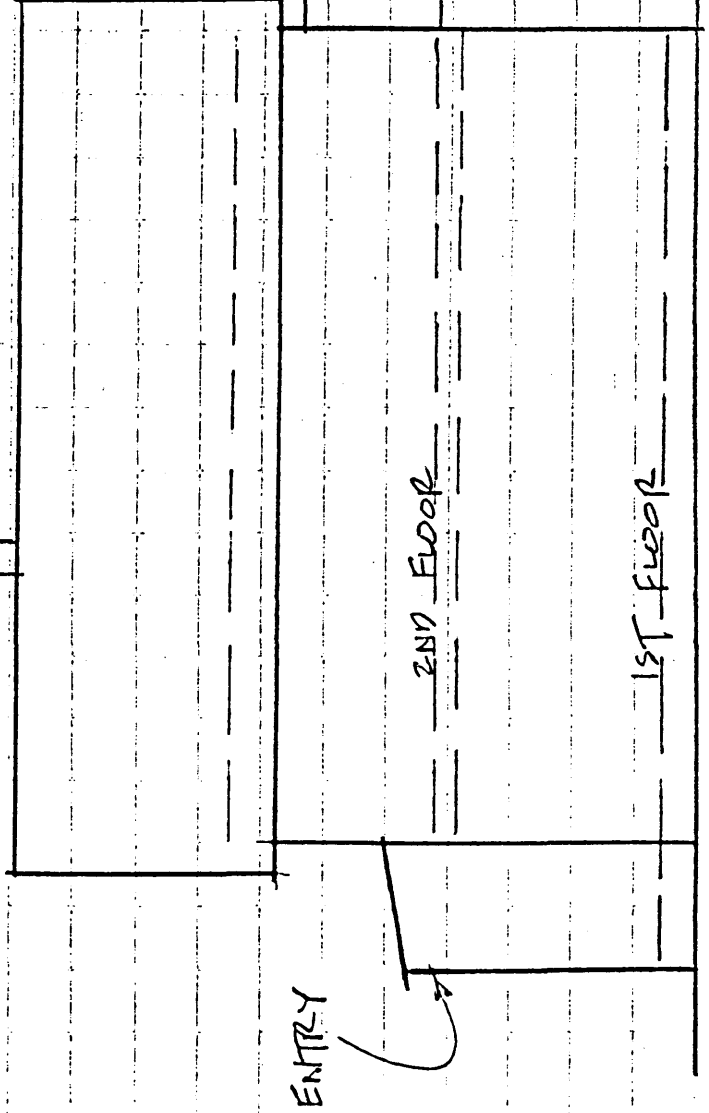
P-9799

36.3W 22BB

THOMAS ANDERSON HOUSE
719 2ND AVE
Gold Hill, JACKSON CO. ORE



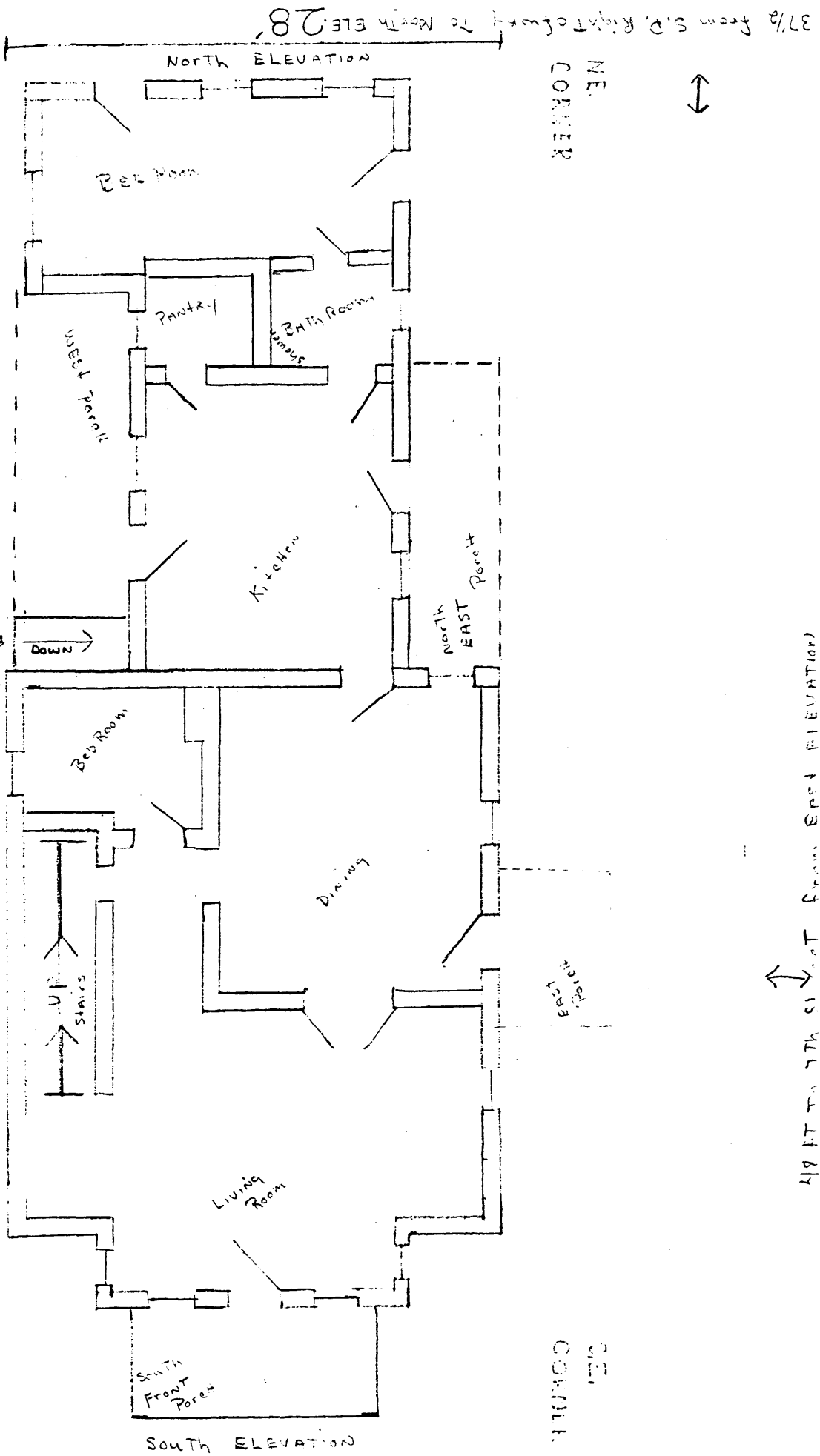
SECTION



THOMAS ANDERSON HOUSE
 719 2ND AVE
 GOLD HILL, JACKSON CO. ORE.

1st Floor 1517 sq. Ft.
 $\frac{1}{8}'' = 1'$

10 FT. TO NEAREST LOT FROM WEST ELEVATION



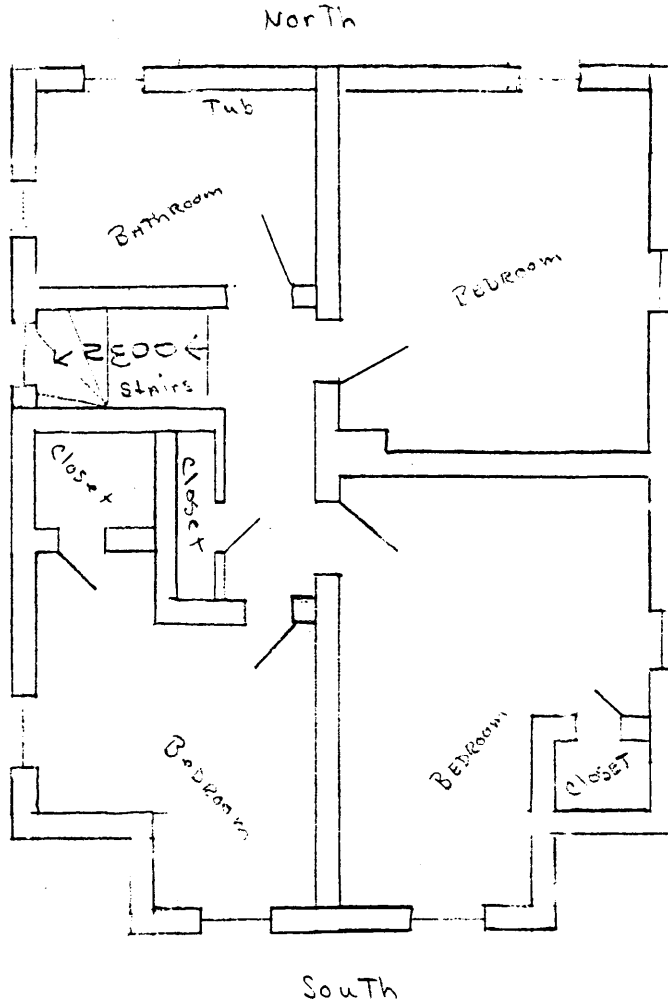
THOMAS ANDERSON HOUSE
 719 2ND AVE
 GOLD HILL, JACKSON CO. ORE.

48 FT TO SECOND AVENUE FROM SOUTH ELEVATION

THOMAS ANDERSON HOUSE
719 2ND AVE
GOLD HILL, JACKSON CO. OR

2nd FLOOR 996 sq FT

1/8" = 1'



NE
CORNER

SE
CORNER